SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

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This Distant sub-criptions and advertisements must be paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the county guaranty the settlement of the same:

From the Gift for 1845. A GLEAM OF SUNSHINE.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW. This is the place. Stand still my steed, Let me review the scene, I summon from the sharlowy Past The forms that once have been.

The Past and Present reunite Beneath Time's flowing tide, Like footprints hidden by a brook,

But seen on either side. Here runs the highway to the town, There the green fane descends,
Through which I walked to church with thee,
Oh! gentlest of my friends!

The shadow of the linden trees,

Lay moving on the grass;
Between them and the moving boughs,
A shadow, thou didst pass. Thy dress was like the lilies,

And they heart as pure as they, One of God's holy angels Did walk with me that day. I saw the branches of the trees

Bend down thy touch to meet, The clover-blossoms in the grass Rise up to kiss thy feet.

"Sleep, sleep to-day, tormenting cares, Of earth and folly born!" Solemnly sang the village chair On that sweet Sabbath morn.

Through the closed blinds the golden sun Poured in a dusty beam, Like the celestial ladder Of the ancient patriarch's dream.

And ever and anon, the wind, Sweet-scented with hay, Turned o'er the hymn-book's fluttering leaves That on the window lay.

Long was the good man's sermon, But it seemed not so to me. For in my heart I prayed with him, And still I thought of thee.

Long was the prayer he uttered, But it seemed not so to me, For in my heart I prayed with him, But still I thought of thee.

But now, alas, the place seems changed; Thou art no longer here;
Part of the sunshine of the scene
With thee did disappear.

Though thoughts, deep rooted in my heart,

Subdue the light of noon, and breather A low and ceaseless sigh.

This memory brightens o'er the Past, As when the sna, concealed Behind some cloud that near us hangs, Shines on a distant field.

Miscellancous.

A Mother's Love.

" Happy is he who knows a mother's love."

WHAT IS SO PURE ?- The patriot expects fame, the friend sympathy, and the lover pleasure.— Even Religion, while she waters her faith with tears, looks forward to the best fruit of her love .--But maternal affection springs from the breast nuinvoked by the touch of interest. Its objects are the weak and the woful. It haunts the cradle of infantile pain, or hovers near the couch of the faint and forsaken. Its sweetest smiles break through the clouds of misfortune, and its gentlest tones arise amid the sighs of suffering and of sorrow. It is a limpid and lovely flow of feeling which gushes from the fountain-head of purity. and courses the heart through selfish designs and sordid passion immingling and unsullied. What is so firm? Time and misfortune, pen-

ary and persecution, hatred and infamy, may roll their dark waves successively over it, and still it smiles unchanged; or the more potent allurements of fortune, opulence, and pride, power and splendor, may woo her-and yet she is unmoved !-The mother "loves and loves for ever."

What is so faithful? From infancy to age, "through good report and through evil report," the dews of maternal affection are shed upon the soul. When heart-stricken and abandoned, when branded by shame, followed by scorn, her arms are All open; her breast still kind. Through every trial, that love will follow, cheer us in misfortune, support us in disease, smooth the pillow of pain, and moisten the bed of death. "Happy is he who knows a mother's love."

Religion deters not from the lawful delights which are taken in natural things, but teaches the moderate and regular use of them, which is far the sweeter; for things lawful in themselves are, in their excess, sinful, and so prove bitterness in the end. And if, in some cases, it requires the forsaking of lawful enjoyment, as of pleasure, or profit, or honour for God, and for his deny things, for this reason, than to enjoy them. Men have done much this way, for the love of for that highest end, the glory of God, and by the strength of love to him, is far more excellent and diminish the force of such influence. truly pleasant. The delights and pleasures of sin, religion indeed banishes; but it is to change them for joy, that is unspeakably beyond them .-It calls them from sordid and base delights, to those that are sure delights indeed. It calls to men. Drink we no longer of the cistern; here are the crystal streams of a living fountain." There is a delight in the very despising of sinful delights, as thatin comparison with them, the other deserves not the name, to have such spiritual joy as shall end in eternal joy; it is a wonder we hasten not to choose this joy; but it is, indeed, because we believe not .- Leighton.

BATTLES ON THE SABBATH .- The battle of Waterloo was fought on the Sabbath, and Napoleon, who began it, was defeated. The battle of New Orleans was fought on the Sabbath, and the British army, who began the battle, were defeated with a terrible slaughter. The naval battle fought by Commodore McDonough with the British fleet, on Lake Champlain, took place on the Sabbath. name more, which were fought on the Sabbath, ever it may be accounted for.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.
THE PROSPECTIVE GRANDEUR OF AMERICA.

The future population, strength and resources alcolations have fallen short of what may reanably be anticipated; and the prophetic imaginig have been too vague to convey any definite pression of absolute results. This, however, a question which statistics can exemplify, and n such a manner as to render a prospective feet nore brilliant and marvellous than the widestrange which imagination has taken in regard to it. We ect, confining ourselves to rigid calculations and air deductions.

In the increase of population in this country two things are remarkable: its rapidity and its eniformity. Nearly a century ago, Franklin stated that population here doubled itself once within every twenty-five years. That process of reduplication has been going on ever since, and according to the last census, it appears that it is now doubled in about every twenty-two years .-This is an important fact, and renders the calculation of the population for future exact periods a thing of clear certainty. Where population has doubled itself so rapidly for such a length of time, it is evidence of the working of a principle. It ceases to be accidental, and hence uncertain in its nature. - The population of France has doubled within a hundred and twenty years; that of England within sixty. Either period is so long in itself, and the anterior periods required for the reduplication of the population of each of those countries so uncertain, that a satisfactory statement of their future increase of population may hardly be afforded. But for the reasons we have stated, no such impediments to reasonable calculation on the subject applies to this country. The results of continuing the calculation of the

ncrease of population in this country, in geomet-

rical ratio, are so vast, and at no distant period, that it would seem safe and prudent not to venture Chancellor Kent must have been under the inflience of this sober feeling when he spoke of their being three hundred millions of people in it in the course of ages. So far from many ages being required for this, the child is now born in this ountry, who will see in it a population of more than three hundred millions. It may be argued that population here will coase to double itself at its present ratio when it reaches a high point, appose one hundred millions. But this consideration is of no avail. For if we look at the means of the increment of population, production, we hall find that it goes beyond numbers, the Malthasian theory to the contrary notwithstanding. Two things establish the rapid augmentation of popula-! tion, a liberal form of government and national integrity being already secured. These things prove. It is a fact not less memorable than difgraceful, that agriculture has remained stationary from the age of Augustus Casar almost to our own immediate time. Eighteen hundred years had not mended lits rules of practice. Any one who will read Virgil's Georgies, and compare it with ordinary farming practice, will satisfy himself of this. Though gunpowder and inquisito-rial tortures, her aldry and alchemy, cruellies and follies occupied men's minds; though printing had been long discovered, and society had taken a civilized character, yet strange to say, the fundamental art, the great necessity, the support of life, the production of food, was lest crude as antiquity ul known it. Had agriculture been deemed as prious as war, it would have long since fructified four continents. But this great art is now ndered susceptible of indefinite improvement .-Chemistry, the creation of a few years, analyzes soils and their productions-their distinct characters and mutual adaptabilities. With a beauty and certainty that exhaust admiration, it places griculture beyond the evils of ignorance and vaste, and displays a subline economy in its operations. Machinery, with ingenious forms, and thundering prowess, comes to supercede or fortify human hands. These united agencies will give to the science and practice of agriculture a maglicent scope and effect, a perennial power of e-sustentation, that surpass alike the bounds of ber consideration or rhansedical fervor. The enious of mechanics which has been started into new proportions by the Ithuriel touch of the age whose stature liferally reaches the cloulds, has independently, the second great effect on national destiny. Like the whirling spheres, it multiplies forms infinite in numbers and beauties. It begins with necessity and ends with luxury; it embraces every ministration to bodily comfort, every artifice to extend spiritual cultivation. These two great forces, which have just had new birth, are in the

hands of posterity for development. Their influences will be to quicken the growth of nations—not to retard them, at this or that point of numerical strength. We cannot, then admit that there is going to be any retardation in the increase of population up to that period, when it will be competent for our enlightened success sors in the world's business to manage. The great science of the wealth of nations, as discovered by Adam Smith, being developed abroad glory, it is generous, and more truly delightful to will react on the prosperity of this country, accelerating its ratio of production, and consequently of mains of four times their numbers lying in silent increase of population. Immigration, which their country, and by a principle of moral virtue: to this time has merited consideration in these calbut to lose any delight, or to suffer any hardship culations, for the future need not be minded, the doubling process being so vast in its results as to,

If, then, it be allowed that population will go on to double itself for many years, as we have endeavored to show, it will produce much greater. results than are anticipated. This will appear could order them to be destroyed. He was fond

evident from the following statement: The population of the United States was, in-In 1884, 72 millions. In 1996, 154 millions. In

It is not necessary to extend this calculation .- were no longer under any restraint of human pow-We have not yet ascertained the limits of this er. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaincountry; we do not know its resources in all the ing the discipline they had learnt, they charged arts which contribute to the support of life. But each other in squadrons of ten or twenty together; with such a population, all national and munci- then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, pal efforts and achievements would be of corres-; and biting and tearing each other with ferocious ponding extent. Cities, whose grandeur and glo-i rage, and trampling over those which were beaten aided by intellect and wealth, fortified by every strewn with dead and disabled. Part of them had conceivable means, and working for the highest been set free on a rising ground, at a distance; ends of communities, will take the place of acci-they no sooner heared the roar of the battle, than dent, poverty or ignorance, which now rule. Mag they came thundering down over the intermediate The British began the attack, and were defeated, although their force was so great that it was a matter of wonder that a small American force of multiform combination, will mark public or should be small a more of multiform combination, will mark public or should be small a more of multiform combination, will mark public or should be small a more of multiform combination, will mark public or should be small a more of multiform combination, will mark public or should be small a more of multiform combination, will mark public or should be small a more of multiform combination. should have been able to capture a force so great- municipal works. Millions of men, with hearts plated and Romana, in mercy, gave orders for dely superior. Here, then, are three battles, not to bent on some good and great purpose, can be at streying them, but it was found too dangerous to once concentrated. Aided by incalculable riches, attempt this; and after the last boats quitted the and in each case the force which began the attack enthusiastic efforts, and the assurance of expe- beach, the few horses that remained were still

settlers. The wonderful silver lamp of the Eas- PETER CHANCERY ESQ., AND HIS FIVE | Conway,' he said to her, 'really I have not taken tern necromancer is but an allegory of the power of riches commanding great agents. The work of a century now can in the future be thrown into of this country have been subjects of speculation a few years. Great capitals and their tributaries, with staticians and poets. Calculation and rhap-illustrating the social principle in its highest atillustrating the social principle in its highest at-tributes, can then be reared by force rapidly and with staticians and poets. Calculation and respond y have not been wanting to determine or fore-shadow its destiny. But neither the one nor the certainly. A greater than ancient Rome, which took seven hundred years to build, can—aye, will other, as far we have seen, have adequately com-passed the prospective grandeur of America. The be built in seven years. All sense and work being devoted to peace, intercourse and production, ies will surpass our circle of present inferences. We must take the principle of extension; and, fearless of its results, we shall solve this problem.

The dogma of Distance, as it affects the mind, s already annihilated in the magnetic telegraph. hall endeavor to explain our views on this sab- An agent, which circles the world several times each second, is now to be made the common carrier of thought. It neither sweats nor pants, breaks down nor explodes, but, like an etherial spirit, it bears far and wide its immortal message. An empire of twelve hundred millions will be ound in such a chain of love and light.

> ENGLAND AS IT IS .- We are accustomed to talk for it, and I intend to knock off at twenty, and of the vast power of England, and its great prop- call it half a day.' rty. Let us see where it lies. England, Scotnd, and Wales have a population of about twen--four millions, divided into the following class-

1st. Nobility, clergy, bankers, rich manufactuers, military and naval commanders, and princinal merchants, one million. Lawyers, physicians, merchants, large farmers,

Boss tradesmen, merchants, non-commissioned cers, traders, one million. Laborers in manufactories, mines, and buildings,

d persons with incomes, two millions.

gight millions. Agriculturists and working farmers, eight mil-

Paupers, &c. four millions. 'The four millions of paupers are agrarians, tolerably well informed, and always ready to prey pon the rich; discontented with the government id their own condition. The eight millions of laborers in manufactories, have a hard fate in the on stating them exactly. It would appear that mines, or in close workshops, earning a scanty subsistence, and always ready for any political change which will better their condition. The could have earned it, in the time he has been sendmechanics, tradesmen, overseers, and men in the ing him to dun me for it. So your master will aniddling class, are men of activity and energy, sue me for it, if I don't pay!

and foes to the arristocracy; so that the one mil
"He says he will do it, and on, composing the upper and first class, actually pair o' shoes for me.' the twenty-three millions of subjects in the three kingdoms; and, moreover, they control, by boss will sue me, just please to ask him to employ islative action and holding the reins of Govern- me as his attorney.' ent, two hundred millions of subjects and slaves, India and in every other part of the world. perous leaders, who governs? Here we per- make the costs. Capital idea! e that England has within herself the elements integrity being already secured. These things of her own destruction, if they can be brought to are improved agriculture and mechanics. Now it is certain that agriculture has just begun to integrity being already secured. These things of her own destruction, if they can be brought to bear on the great measures of the Government. In a republic where all equally rule, these classes this; it looks tricky. I'll ask boss though, if as and divisions cannot exist.

THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS.

Professor Durbin, in his work on Europe, gives sketch of the Catacombs of Paris. He states that that part of the French Metropolis which lies in the lower side of the Siene, is the oldest; from time immemorial, the stone for building obtained from quarries lying under the city. is supposed that the excavations extend under sixth of the city. In 1785, a suggestion was de to convert them into receptacles for the dead; lit was finally decided that the remains of the millions that had passed away from the capitol, ing ten centuries, should be removed to these rranean abodes. The rubbish was removed. llars were built up in solid masonry, and particr portions of it separated from the rest by g doors, with locks, to serve as the first recepes. In 1786, the bones were conveyed in funeral cars, from one of the principal cemeteries, were precipitated into the caverns below. contents of other cemeteries were soon plaed in the Catacombs, which were rapidly augented by the massacres of the Revolution. ittle building is erected outside the Barriere

d'Enfer, in which is the opening of the principal hall. The Professor and his party descended by ninety stops, and found themselves alone in the caverns. They followed their guide about twenty minutes and came to a strong door, each side of which was ornamented with pillars of Tuscan architecture. This door was open, and as the party passed through the threshold, the strangers found themselves surrounded by walls of human bones, which the glare of their tapers showed to ie regularly piled up from the floors to the roof of the quarries. The bones of the legs and arms are closely laid in order, with their ends outwards; and at regular intervals skulls are interspersed in three horrizontal ranges, disposed so as to present alternate parts of the head, and sometimes a perpendicular range is seen, still further varying the general outline. Passing along what seems to be interminable ranges of these piles of human beings, they came to several apartments arranged like it surpasses the supply of iood—a period not nescessary for us to anticipate, and whose difficulties and grinning skulls. How new, how strange, remarks the author, were the associations of the place. "Over our heads was rolling the vast tide of life in the gay and the wicked city-its myriads of inhabitants were jostling each other on the high road of business; while here were the reand motionless piles in the depths below.

THE BATTLE OF ELEVEN HUNDRED HORSES. -Two of the Spanish regiments which had been quartered in Funen, were cavalry mounted on fine black, long tailed Andalusion horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses, about 1100 in number, and Romana was not a man who of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to the beast which had carried him so 1840, 17 millions. In 1862 it will be 36 millions. far and so faithfully. Their bridles were taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. In 1884, 72 millions. In 1950, 164 millions. In A scene ensued, such as probably was never before witnessed. They were sensible that they parallel, will be spread over it. Design, down, till the shore, in the course of an hour, was were defeated. The coincidence is striking, how- rience, they may set our precedents at defiance in seen engaged in the dreadful work of mutual dethe same way we set at defiance those of the first struction.—Southey's History Peninsula War.

DOLLARS.

Showing the blessings that may follow the settlement of the smallest account.

BY PROFESSOR INGRAHAM. 'Sir, if you please, boss would like you to pay this little bill to-day,' said for the tenth time a half grown boy in a dirty jacket, to a lawyer in his

The attorney at length turned round, and stared ciety will be like the swelling ocean-tide cast- the boy full in the face, as if he had been some ing up pearls on the shore. Its riches and beau- newly discovered piece of zoology, gave a long whistle, thrust his joky fingers into one pocket and then into the other of his black cloth vest, and then gave another long whistle, and completed his stare at the boy's race.

'Ho, ha, hum! that bill, eh!' and the legal young gentleman extended the tips of his fingers toward the well-worn bit of paper, and daintily opening

it, looked at its contents. 'Hum'-for tapping and heel-tapping, six shillings—for foxing, ten and sixpence, and other sundries, ch? So your master wants me to settle this bill, eh?' replied the man of briefs. 'Yes sir, this is the nineteenth time I have come

'You're an impudent boy.' 'I's always impudent to lawyers, coz I can't

help it-it's catchin'. 'You've got your eye teeth cut, I see.' 'That's what boss sent me for, instead o' the 'prentices as was gettin their teeth cut. I cut mine at nine months old, with the hand-saw .-Boss says if you don't pay the bill he'll sue you.

'Sue ME! I'm a lawyer. 'It's no matter for that. Lawyer or no lawyer. boss says he'll do it-so fork over!'

'Declares he'll sue me! 'As true as there's another lawyer in all Phila-

delphy.'
'That would be bad!'

" Would'nt it?" 'Silence you vagabond! I suppose I must pay this,' muttered the attorney to himself. 'It's not my plan to pay these small bills! What is a lawyer's profession good for, if he can't get clear of paying his own bills? He'll sue me? 'Tis just five dollars! It comes hard and he don't want the money! What is five dollars to him! His boy

'He says he will do it, and charge you a new 'Harkee. I can't pay to-day, and so if your

'You?' 'Yes; I'll issue the writ, have it served, and his vast power is therefore wielded jointly by a then, you see, I shall put the costs into my own le million, filling the high places. Suppose pocket, instead of seeing them go into another

accident should be al this single million of lawyer's. So you see if I have to pay the bill, I'll The boy scratched his head awhile, as if striv-

how you say you won't pay it no how without be-

'I'd rather be sued, if he'll employ me, boy. But who is to pay costs—the boss?'
The lawyer looked all at once very serious, and

gave another of the long whistles peculiar to him. Well I am a sensible man, truly! My anxiety to get costs of suit, blinded me to the fact that hey were to come out of my own pockets, before they could safely be put into the pocket! Ah, well my boy I suppose I must pay! Here is a five dollar gold piece, is it receipted—it is so dirty and greasy I can't see? 'It was nice and clean when boos gin' it to me.

and the writing shined like Knapp's blackin'-it is torn so dannin' so much.' 'Well, hear's your money,' said the man-of law,

fob; 'now tell your master, that if he has any other accounts he wants sued, I'll attend to them with the greatest pleasure,' Thank'ee sir,' answered the boy, pocketing his five, 'but you is the only reg'lar dunnin' custo

mer boss has, and now you've paid up, he han't none but cash folks. Good day to you. 'Now there goes five dollars that will do that fellow Last no good. I am in want of it, but he is not. It is five thrown away. It wouldn't have

left my pocket, but I was sure that his patience was worn out, and costs would come of it. I like to take costs, but I don't think that a lawyer has anything to do with paying them." As Peter Chancery, Esq. did not believe in his own mind that paying his debt to Mr. Last was to

be of any benefit to him, he was of opinion that it was 'money thrown away,' but let us follow the fate of this five dollars through the day. 'He has paid,' said the boy, placing the money

in his master's hand. Well,' I'm glad of it,' answered Mr. Last, surveying the money through his glasses, 'and it's a half eagle too. Now run with it and pay Mr. Furnace the five dollars I borrowed from him yester-

day, and said I would return to-morrow. But I'll

Ah, my lad, come just in time,' said Furnace. as the boy delivered his errand and the money .-'I was just wondering where I could get five dollars to pay a bill that was due to-day. Here John, he called to one of his apprentices, 'put on your hat and take this money to Capt. O'Brien, and tell him I came within one of disappointing him, when some money come in I dind't expect.

Capt. O'Brien was on board his schooner at the next wharf, and with him was a seaman, with his hat in his hand, looking very gloomy as he spoke with him. 'I am sorry my man, that I can't pay you-but

I have just raised and scraped the last dollar I can get above water, to pay my insurance to-day and have not a copper left in my pocket to jingle but But I am very much in need, sir; my wife is failing, and my family are in want of a good many

things just now, and I got several articles at the store, expecting to get money of you, to take them up as I went home. We han't in the house no lour, no tea, nor -'Well, my lad, I'm sorry. You must come to

I can't help you unless I sell my coat morrow. off my back, or pawn my schooner's ledge. Nobody pays me.

wages, turned away sorrowfully, when the appren-

tice boy came up, and said in his hearing:

'Here, sir, is five dollars Mr. Furnace owes your bill to-day, he did not expect some money that came in after you lest his shop.'

'Ah, that's my fine boy. Here, Jack, take this five dollars, and come on Saturday and get the

balance of your wages.' shore, and hastened to the store, where he had alfamily stood so much in need of.

vail upon the store-keeper to settle a demand for making his shirts.

'You had best take it out of the store, Mrs.

in half the amount of your bill to-day, and don't expect to. I have to charge every thing, and no

money comes in.' 'I can't do without it,' answered the woman earnestly, 'my daughter is very ill, and in want of every comfort; I am out of firewood, and indeed I want many things which I have depended on this money to get. I worked night and day to get your shirts done.'

'I am very sorry, Mrs. Conway,' said the storekeeper, looking into his money drawer, 'I've not five shillings here, and your bill is five dollars and nine-pence.

The poor woman thought of her invalid child. and wrung her hands. A sallor was here a while ago and selected full five dollars worth of articles here on the counter, and went away to get his wages to pay for them, but I question if he comes back. If he does, and

pays for them, you shall have your money madam.'

At this instant Jack made his appearance in the Well, ship-mate,' he cried, in a tone much more elevated than when he was discovered speaking with the captain, 'well my hearty, hand over my freight. I've got the document, so give us

possession!' and displaying his five dollar piece, he laid hold of his purchases. The store-keeper examined, and seeing the money was good, bade him take them with him, and then sighing as he took another last look at the piece, he handed it to the poor widow, who, with a joyful smile, received it from him, and has-

tened from the store. In a low and very humble tenement near the water, was a family of poor children, whose appearance exhibited the utmost destitution. On a ot bed near, lay a poor woman, ill and emaciated. The door opened, and a man in coarse patched garments entered, with a wood-saw and cross, notwithstanding all the sufferings resulting from and laid them down by the door-side and approach-their former delusions. have, after a few days' ed the bed.

'Are you any better, dear?' he asked, in a rough oice, but in the kindest tone.

The man gazed upon her pale face a moment, and again taking up his saw and cross, went out. He had not gone far before a woman met him, and said she wished him to follow her, and saw ood, split and pilled it, and received six shillings | zy.-[Presbyterian. with which he hastened to a store, for necessaries for his sick wife, and then hurried home, to gladden her heart with the delicacies he had provided. Till then, he had had no work for four days, and his family had been starving, and from this day his wife got better, and was at length restored to her family and to health, from a state of weakness of which another day would probably have proved

These six shillings which did him so much good was paid him by the poor woman, from the five dollars she had received from the store keepvoman's daughter was also revived, and ultimately restored to health, and was lately married to a oung man who had been three years absent, and returned true to his troth. But for the five dollars which had been so instrumental in his recovery, he might have returned to be told that she, hose memory had been so long the polar star of his heart, had perished.

So much did the five dollar piece do which Peter Chancery, Esq., so reluctantly paid to Mr. Last's apprentice boy, though little credit is due to this legal gentleman for the results that follow-It is thus Providence often makes bad men the instruments of good to others. Let this little story lead those who think a 'small bill' can stand because it is a small bill, remember how much taking a solitary five dollar piece from his watch good a five dollar bill has done in one single day, and that in paying one bill they may be paying a series of twenty bills, and dispensing good to hundreds around them

THE RICH AND THE POOR OF ENGLAND-THE DOWN-TRODDEN MASSES—REVERENCE FOR ROYAL- in the South possessing a wonderful faculty of Ty—No prospects of a Revolution.—The Eng- mental calculation. A Vermont paper speaks of lish world might be represented by a string of men, each standing on the shoulders of the man below him, and all striving to get higher, but few or power to combine numbers, but also exhibits a none reaching down a helping hand to lift up others. You will say it is so every where; the world is so; but perhaps peculiarly so in England, where, as it were, great gilded towers and state hairs, with men setting at ease in them, rest upon the pressed-down heads and shoulders of the multitudes. This may be extreme truth, but there is

too much truth in it, and certainly there would be a great oversetting of these towers and state chairs, if the masses of these multitudes should get into a deep ground-wave of commotion. You minutes, detecting three mistakes either in the need not, however, expect such a commotion. There is too deep a reverence for aristocracy and royalty, to permit this. Some deep English thinkers believe that the people have not spirit enough for a revolution, even if it were needed. After all reform is going on, slowly indeed, but surely; and consderate men will say, the more surely to being slow, provided there be an onward motion. The abuses of England have become so much a part of her existence, so much the habit of her life, that to cut them off would prove fatal; just as an inveterate and large opiom-taker would die if you stopped his poison.

[Rev. Dr. Cheever's Letters from Europe.

A Cousin's Lips.-The lips of a pretty cousin. says the Richmond Star, are a sort of neutral ground between a sister's and a stranger's. Il you sip, it is not because you love, nor exactly because you have the right, nor upon the grounds Platonic, nor with the calm satisfaction that you buss a favorite sister. It is a sort of hocus-pocus commingling of all, into which each feeling throws its part, until the concatenation is thrilling, peculiar, exciting, delicious and emphatically slick. This is as near to a philosophical aralization as we can well come. All the girls are the editors' cousins.

DANGER OF FLATTERY .- Guard against flattery; it is always stained with falsehood, and may bring you into many difficulties. Neither believe those who load you with praise. "He who praises you The sailor, who had come to get an advance of more than they want to do hath either deceived you, or is about to do it." And Solomen, to show that extravagant professions of regard are always to be suspected, has given us the proverb : "He you. He says, when he told you he couldn't pay that blesseth his friend with a loud voice, rising early in the morning, it shall be counted a curse

REMARKABLE REPEATING WATCH .-- In the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, in Russia, The seaman, with a joyful bound, took the piece is a repeating watch about the size of an egg. and touching his hat, sprung with a light heart on Within is presented the Redeemer's tomb, with ready selected the comforts and necessities his while the spectator is admiring this curious piece of mechanism, the stone is suddenly removed, the As he entered, a poor woman was trying to pre- sentinels drop down, the angels appear, fhe wo- walks in shady lanes—and with thoughts directed men enter the sepulchre, and the same chant is in sweet and kindly tones and words, to nature, to heard which is performed in the Greek church on beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue. Easter eve.

General Intelligence.

A WELL-MERITED AND WELL-TIMED HONOR .--At the late commencement of Trannsylvania University, the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. James O. Andrew, of Georgia, the exemplary and pious bishop of the Methods. Episcopal church, who was recently proscribed by the Northern intembers of the Conference as a Southern slaveholder. How short-sighted are the proscriptions of men, especially when marked by that pharasaical, self-conceited leeling, "stand aside for I am holier than thou!"-and how little such self-approving proscribers consider or understand the sublime moral of that great text—"the stone which the builders rejected, the same shall become the head of the corner." If Bishop Andrew were capable of feeling mere worldly triumph, in a matter so painful to his church and his country; of forgetting the calamities of that church and country to think of himself—he will have cause enough for it; for it is inevitable, that the generous people of the South-for whom he has suffered rather than for himself-will never forget that he is the great representative of their cause, their character, their proscription, and their vindication. So far as the future may be judged by the past, it is indeed fortunate-nay surely providential !- that this lot and its trials have fallen on one so well calculated to bear them as they should be-and one, too, whose whole life rebukes

this wanton outrage on him and the South-for "this Bishop Hath borne his faculties so meek,—hath been So clear in great office, that his virtues Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against The deep damnation of his taking off."

THE MILLERITES .- These infatuated people pause, commenced their meetings again in Philadelphia. They will no doubt be ready for the next alarm-note of their false prophets. There is no 'No—have you found work? If you could get law to prevent people being deluded, when they are determined on it.—[Presbyterian.

SHOOTING STARS .- According to the popular theory, the annual display of meteors may be expected on the 12th and 13th inst. Science will be benefitted by a careful observation of these some wood for her. His heart bounded with hope | phenomena, but if we should be visited with such and gratitude, and he went after her to her dwel- a shower as that which occurred in 1832, we fear ling, an abode little better than his own for pover- that some whose minds have been weakened by ty, yet wearing an air of comfort. He sawed the the Millerite delusion, will be thrown into phren-

THE MORMONS DISSEVERING .- The Alton Telegraph states that a portion of the Mormons have ssued a manifesto declaring the Church to be dissolved on account of its rejection of Rigdon as its divinely appointed leader. The elements of discord and disunion are successfully at work in the community at Nauvoo; and it is not unlikely that the total dissolution of the Church will be the consequence.

EARTHQUAKE IN WESTERN NEW YORK .- Tho ing last a very perceptible shock of an earthquake was experienced in the towns of Alden, Albion, Alexander, Attica, Batavia, Bethany, Darien and Elba. A gentleman from Albion states that about 8 o'cleck in the morning, while he was at breakfast, somethings seemed to strike the side of the house jarring it all over, rattling the dishes on the table. The sound then psssed on with a deep rumbling noise like a car passing over a railroad. At the west end of the town, a large brick house was cracked through in the centre, and some of the stones in the abutments of the canal fell out. Mr. Follett, assistant postmaster at Batavia, says the shock was felt there at 7 minutes past 3, and lasted about two seconds. A gentleman from Elba estimates the duration of the shock in that place at half a minute, and describes it as hard enough to jar open several doors. It came apparently from the Southwest and passed to the North-

WONDERFUL FACULTY OF CALCULATION .- We noticed some time ago the fact of a colored idiot a youth, only eight years of age, a son of T. H. Safford, Esq., who is not only a wonder in his wonderful precocity and faculty in comprehending all branches of study to which his attention has been directed. He will multiply five places of figures by five, which was the extent of Zerah Colburn's power in his best days, and extract the square and cube roots of numbers extending to nine or ten places, performing the operations quite rapidly in his head. All the questions which are given in the papers, as having been proposed to the negro boy, he answers in the space of fifteen printer or the boy. He seems to possess, it is said in addition to the power of performing lengthy calculations in his head, the higher power of comprehending and solving abstruse and difficult nuestions in the various branches of Mathematics. He has always been rather a sickly, delicate lad.

THE ISSUE OF BIBLES .- The American Bible Society's Depository has issued for the last five months, upwards of 40.000 copies of the Bible Bibles of smaller size, neatly bound. are now furished at twenty-five cents, and testaments at six cents.

Suicide.-A young lady by the name of Frances Somerville, committed suicide in Springfield, Hampshire county, Va., by hanging herself, on Monday last. This unfortunate young lady put an end to her life in consequence of the death of young man a few days before, to whom she had een betrethed in marriage. The young man met his death by being thrown from a horse

DUELING STOCK SINKING IN THE MARKET .-A barbecue was held in Waverton, Abeville District, in honor of a military officer who had the moral courage to r-fuse a challenge. The whole proceedings clearly show an amazing depreciation in the public estimation of that honor which was once attached to this mode of settling private quarrels. It is now regarded as disreputable either to give or accept a challenge. Duelling stock is, therefore, not only below par, but gentlemen, who had any connection with it as principals or seconds, are rather anxious to have that part of their private history canceled and forgotten. Charleston Observer.

EDUCATION .- The following brief but beautiful passage occurs in a late article in I'razer's Magazine :- "Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look-with a father's nod of approbation, or a sigh of reproof -with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance-with hardf. Is of flowers in green and daisy meadows-wth birds' nests admired, but not touched-with creeping ants, and almost inperceptible emmetshumming bees and glass beehives-with pleasant and to the source of all good, to God himself.